

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. XI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEB. 8TH, 1890.

No. 14

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, January 31.

Mrs. Dewdney has given her first at home. It was largely attended.

An act was introduced incorporating the Calgary & Edmonton railway.

Dewdney and Chapleau are added to the railway committee of the privy council.

Dr. Small introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Saskatchewan Coal & Navigation company's charter.

The Great Northwest Central railway petitions for amendments to its charter, to increase the number of directors to seven.

Davis introduced an act to confirm the agreement between the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan railway company and the C. P. R.

McCarthy's bill regarding the dual language in the Northwest will be the first order of the day for Wednesday next. Cook of Simcoe said that he would not be present but that he would vote against the bill.

Amyot will move for copies of all letters, petitions, etc., addressed to the government by Bishop Grandin, respecting the conduct of officers of the government towards half breeds and Indians and in relation to Roman Catholic schools in the Northwest, and as to relations between Indians and missionaries in the Northwest.

OTTAWA, February 6.

Senator John Macdonald is dead.

The St. Lawrence is so high that there is six feet of water in the streets of Laprairie. Dewdney will put \$20,000 in the estimates for seed grain for destitute Northwest farmers.

Haldimand election is fixed for the 20th. Colter will again be a candidate, but Montague may not.

A bill has been introduced making polygamy a misdemeanor punishable by \$500 fine or two years imprisonment.

Davis is presenting numerous petitions from the Northwest against McCarthy's bill to abolish the official use of the French language.

An act to amend the Alberta railway company charter provides for a continuation of the Galt road from Lethbridge to the boundary as a narrow gauge road.

Thompson has introduced an amendment to the criminal law providing for the use of the lash as a punishment for certain crimes against women and boys.

WINNIPEG, February 7.

Seventy-four rinks will compete in the Winnipeg bonspiel.

The Times has paid Parnell £5,000 in settlement of his libel suit against it.

Thomas Norquay, brother of the late John Norquay has been elected for Kildonan.

The wife of Capt. Edwin Allen of the mounted police has eloped from Cornwall with George Ludhope.

By a colliery explosion at Aberystwyth, Newport, on Thursday 300 miners were entombed and 120 killed.

On the first division in the Manitoba house the government stood 24 to 8. The French representatives were solid against the government.

Manitoba was visited yesterday by the fiercest blizzard since March 1882. It extended from the western boundary of the province to Port Arthur, and took in the States to the south. No loss of life is reported.

BATTLEFORD, February 7.

The mail which should have arrived on Monday the 3rd is not in yet, four days overdue.

The mounted police at this post are putting up their own ice this season. Heretofore it has been put up by contract.

There is not much business going on, and little prospect of any until spring opens. Every one, however is full of faith for the future, looking for the speedy dawn of better days.

Cattle wintering out have stood the trial of the hardest part of the winter in fine shape and are looking well and hearty. January was uniformly cold, but did not pull them down at all.

Influenza is a thing of the past, almost all its victims having become convalescent. The theory that a cold snap would stop its advances is not borne out by the facts, as it made its appearance here in the face of the thermometer ranging away down among the forties.

SASKATOON, February 7.

The bachelors of Saskatoon will hold their annual ball on the 14th.

We have had a succession of snow and wind storms during the past week.

The ice on the South Branch at this point is four feet five inches thick.

The weather to-day is fine after a heavy blow last night. Thermometer 14 below.

Notwithstanding a heavy snow storm on Monday last our mail got here on time from Batouche.

The work of transporting supplies from the end of the track to Madigan's tie camp near Duck lake is about done.

Weston Clarke and Peter McCallum of this place left Moose Jaw on the 9th of January with freight for here and have not yet arrived nor has anything been heard of them. The most incomprehensible indifference regarding them appears to exist. Last week a search party was talked of, but up to the present time not a step has been taken to ascertain their fate.

PITT, February 5.

A. Prince and J. Longmore left here for Battleford at noon to-day.

LOCAL.

ROADS bad, except in town.

No passengers arrived on Monday's stage.

WEATHER turned mild and very pleasant on Monday.

D. DESJARLAIS, trader left for Slave lake on Wednesday.

THE flooring for the St. Albert bridge is being whipsawed.

H. S. YOUNG of the H. B. Co., left for Lac la Biche on Monday.

SEVERAL light falls of snow this week, an inch or two at a time.

HIS LORDSHIP Bishop Grandin of St. Albert is recovering from an attack of influenza.

R. L. RICHARDSON, late of the Sun is manager of the new Winnipeg Tribune. Mr. Richardson is a rustler.

JOHN LAROCHE, an Indian died of influenza on Michel's reserve near St. Albert this week. This is the first death from influenza in the district.

J. STEWART MOORE of Lafferty & Moore, bankers, and Wm. Robertson, general manager for Lafferty & Moore arrived from Calgary on Monday on a business visit.

REV. O. GERMAN and Mrs. German arrived from Whitefish lake on Wednesday and left for Calgary on Thursday, W. G. Ibbotson taking them out. Mrs. German is very weak and unable to walk.

ON Saturday afternoon two weeks ago Sgt. Little of Fort Saskatchewan found a pair of mitts on the road to Edmonton. They are now awaiting an owner in F. Fraser Tim's store, Fort Saskatchewan.

An Ottawa despatch says: "It is stated here to-day that the Northern Pacific is heading for Yellow Head pass and have actually secured the Great Northwest Central, which will be extended to Seymour inlet."

HUTTON & MALONEY'S grist mill at St. Albert started grinding on Wednesday, and is running satisfactorily. There is said to be from six to seven thousand bushels of grain to grind in the settlement. The wheat is of excellent quality.

DR. H. L. MCINNIS arrived from Victoria, Saddle lake and Whitefish lake on Saturday last. Influenza is very prevalent in those settlements and more severe than at Edmonton. Dr. McInnis suffered from it while making the trip, but was not laid up.

THE influenza epidemic seems to have spent its strength in this part of the country. Those who were attacked are recovering and very few new cases are reported. It is said, however, that recent attacks have been more severe than when the disease first appeared.

CURLING:—Hunter 19—McCauley 10; Hourston—Graham—; Ibbotson 18—Stewart 13; Hislop—Degagne—; McDonald 18 Henderson 11; Coghlan 12—Martin 9; Long 19—Hourston 7; McCauley 16—Degagne 14. No games last evening on account of the monthly meeting.

MAJOR DE BALLINHAUGH, Indian agent of Stony Plain agency, has been appointed homestead inspector at Birtle, Manitoba, and will leave for that place shortly. He will be replaced in the Indian agency by Count Decazes, an old resident of Manitoba and stepfather of Mr. Griffin of Edmonton.

WHILE the western States and Territories are suffering from severe storms and heavy snow falls which impede travel and cause destruction of stock and loss of life, in this part of the Northwest we have had no high winds, and although the snow is deeper than usual the winter has on the whole been pleasant and there has been no interruption of travel or inconvenience of business.

Snow is reported deeper than usual in the ranching country about Calgary this winter and cattle are having a hard time. Many bands have broken and parts have drifted far from their ranges. There is comparatively little hay on hand to feed to the cattle. Sheep are doing well, ample provision having been made for wintering them on hay.

THE monthly meeting of the Edmonton curling club was held last evening. Jas. McDonald, 1st vice-president chairman. The attendance was not large. A number of accounts were passed. It was decided to levy a further assessment of \$1.50 per member. The prize of \$40 offered by the Edmonton merchants was accepted, and is to be given as second prizes in the competitions for the president's medal and for the Hardisty cup—\$20 each.

COAL mining is brisk this winter owing to the steady cold weather. D. Ross, W. Humberstone and C. Sandison are running their mines to the full extent. W. T. Rees has been compelled to shut down for a while owing to water coming into the drift, but is opening a drift in a new place. These mines are all on the north side of the river within what may be called the town limits. On the south side coal is being mined on F. H. Satche's claim, by W. Storey and on J. Dowler's by J. S. Edmonton. With plenty of cheap coal winter loses its terror.

THE annual general meeting of the Edmonton board of trade was held in Robert Strachan's office last evening, the president, John Cameron in the chair. The attendance was not large. H. S. Young of the Hudson's Bay Company was elected a member of the board. A report of the agricultural statistics collected last fall was received, and other business transacted. The retiring president's address sketched the operations of the board during the year, and commented favorably on the condition of business generally in the district. The following officers were then elected: President, John Cameron; Vice-President, E. F. Carey. Secretary, C. F. Strang; Treasurer, A. Taylor; Directors, Jas. McDonald, J. A. McDougall, Frank Oliver, W. Johnstone Walker, A. D. Osborne, Fred Ross, Robert Strachan and P. V. Gauvreau, of Edmonton; H. W. McKenney of St. Albert and F. Fraser Tim's of Fort Saskatchewan. The following members were appointed a board of arbitration for the year: John Cameron, J. A. McDougall, Geo. Roy, Geo. J. Kinnaird, John Looby, M. McCauley, P. Daly and Donald Ross.

DISDORNE DESJARLAIS, trader of Lesser Slave lake, who was in town during the early part of this week, reports that a meeting of the majority of Indians living in the vicinity of Lesser Slave lake was held at New Year's to consider the question of entering into a treaty with the Canadian government. The meeting was called by Chief Kinosayoo. A few of the Indians did not wish to have a treaty but the large majority were in favor of it. A letter written by the priest at Slave Lake was forwarded to the government stating the wishes of the Indians. The Indians in the upper part of the Peace river country are also said to be desirous of a treaty. Mr. Desjarlais says that as the catch of fur is falling off each year the circumstances of the Indians are getting worse. At Slave Lake where there is still plenty of fish things are not at the worst, because there is food for all who are able to procure nets to fish. But food is not everything and when fur is scarce as at present the Indians lack the means to purchase nets to fish with, or to procure other articles of food, or clothing. In Peace river the case is still worse. There the fur has become more scarce than at Slave lake and there are no fish. The Indians are consequently much worse off and are really starving. The traders are compelled to spend a great part of their profits in feeding the destitute Indians, for they cannot see them starve while they have anything to give them, and yet if they gave them all they had it would not be enough. He thinks the country has reached a condition which makes it necessary for the government to step in and relieve the necessities of the Indians, bringing their country under treaty the same as the rest of the Northwest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTPONEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's society, which was to have been held at Mr. C. F. Strang's on Thursday evening, February 13th, has been postponed for a week from that date.

TENDERS.

For assessor for East Edmonton School District, will be received up to Tuesday, February 18th, 1890.

J. HURSELL,
Secretary-Treasurer

WANTED TO RENT.

Two acres and a half of land, in close proximity to town for gardening purposes. One years' lease. Must have been under cultivation for four years. Apply to
AUGUSTE DEREUME,
Hotel du Canada.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned has been instructed to sell by Public Auction at his Sale Rooms, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1890.

At 2 o'clock, p. m. The following household effects, viz:

FURNITURE—One dining room set, Two bed room sets, Lounges chairs, Rocking chairs of a very superior quality with spring backs and seats.

CHINA—Dining and breakfast set, Tea set, Chamber set.

CATTLE—Two cows and one steer.

FOWLS—Two dozen of chickens and numerous articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH. J. McL. PEACOCK,
AUCTIONEER

JOHN SHARPLES,

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR,
FEED,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS.

FURS BOUGHT.
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
CALGARY, ALBERTA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

TEACHER WANTED.

Holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate, for Sturgeon Protestant School. Duties to begin 1st April next. Applicants to state salary and experience.

Address J. A. CARSON,
Secretary Treasurer.
Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Board of Trustees (at the request of a number of the largest ratepayers) have decided to open a Free Night School during the winter months in the Public School House, commencing on Monday evening the 13th instant, for the benefit of those wishing to improve themselves. School open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. Principal Martin in attendance.

By order of the Board
C. F. STRANG,
Secretary Treasurer
Edmonton, 17th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

In the goods of Pierre Lemay dit Delorme deceased, in his lifetime of St. Albert, district of Alberta, Northwest Territories.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of said late Pierre Lemay dit Delorme, who died on the 18th day of January, 1888, at Lake St. Ann, said district, are to deliver to, or send by post prepaid to be received by Adolphe Perraux, of St. Albert aforesaid, farmer, at St. Albert, the administrator of said estate, a written statement with full particulars of such claims and the nature of securities if any, on the 21st day of February, 1890.

Notice is further given that after the 21st day of February, 1890, the said administrator will distribute the assets of said estate only to persons entitled thereto and who will have delivered or sent their claims as hereby requested, the said administrator not to be liable to any creditors whose statements of claim shall not have been delivered or received as herein stated.

Dated at St. Albert this 15th day of January, 1890.
ADOLPHE PERRAUX,
Administrator

KINGSMILL, CATTANACH & SYMONS,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated at Toronto this 14th day of Novem.

BISHOP GRANDIN'S LETTER.

In the house of commons on Jan. 22nd Amyot gave notice that he would ask whether the government are aware that the following letter has been addressed by His Grace Monseigneur Grandin to persons occupying a high position in the province of Quebec:

DIOCESE OF ST. ALBERT, ALBERTA, N.W.T. CANADA, 20th November, 1889.

To His Eminence, Monseigneur Taschereau, Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, and to Monseigneurs the Archbishops and Bishops of the late Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.

Your Eminence and Most Reverend and Venerable Sirs:—

Permit one of your humble brothers in the Episcopate, overcome by the troubles and anxieties which are crushing him, to have recourse again to your affectionate sympathies, hoping that you will be able to aid him at least with your prayers and your advice, and that our Saviour himself will inspire you to devise some plan to succour him.

Since the annexation of our Territory to Canada, in the portion fit for settlement of my diocese, the physical hardships of former times have much diminished, they have even ceased to exist in certain localities, but I am compelled to admit that the moral afflictions which have succeeded them, especially those which we anticipated, cause us to regret the past years. At the time of the annexation the French Canadians and Metis were, we may say, the only settlers in the country which their fathers discovered. They lived at peace with the traders of the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company, and with the few English settlers who had but recently taken up land.

After the annexation the immigrants came in great numbers, and I can tell you that out of every hundred there were but ten Catholics; the English and Protestant population thereupon increased rapidly, and in a few years we must be content to find ourselves in the minority. God forbid that I should wish to accuse in a sweeping manner this new majority of wishing to ill-treat us: there are among the newcomers respectable and honest families who regret the war that is being made upon us. This war, my Lords, they will not admit, but I for one will certify to your Eminence and your Graces that it is the Dominion Government which, by means of the staff of the Indian Department, has first declared war upon us, taking the initiative and with so much the less fairness, seeing that on their part there has been no declaration of war; and as for us, not being able to imagine all, we did not in the beginning make any resistance. Since the time that the Indians concluded the treaty with the Government the entire control of the Indian Department was, in my diocese at least, generally and exclusively under that of Protestants using the English language. For reasons which they will not admit at any time these gentlemen compel our Christian Indians to withdraw from our establishments, in consequence of which we were compelled to close them. This conduct was as equally opposed to the treaty conditions as to the physical and moral interests of the Indians. When, after that, we desired to establish ourselves among the Indians at their own request, you could not conceive the difficulties which they stirred up against us. Without regard to the religious faith and the wish of the Indians Protestant schools were the only ones granted to them; and the poor Indians were pressed, even threatened, to compel them to send their children to schools where their faith was not respected. Apart from an industrial school, there is not in my diocese a single Catholic school which we were not obliged to establish ourselves, often against a lively opposition, and to support in a measure in the beginning. In November 1887, I was assured most positively from Ottawa that such a course of action was going to cease. I must certify that the persecution—I can make use of no other word—is more keen than ever. In spite of all this, you will be surprised to hear it, we are the guilty ones; like good sheep we should allow ourselves to be torn and swallowed without even a bleat.

This fanaticism is an epidemic and has spread from the reserves to certain centres of civilization. Our schools are hunted down. It is a crime for us to take advantage of the Education laws to procure assistance from the Government. Our reports are studied; they are found fault with, in order more especially to be able to accuse us and deprive us of that assistance which is ours by right. Although in the minority, we might be able, nevertheless, to send two representatives to the House, but they have succeeded in making this a thing impossible for us. I again charge the Dominion Government, who in marking out the electoral districts have divided up the two French Catholic centres in such a manner that it is impossible for us to secure representation. You are also acquainted with what is going on this very day at Regina. In spite of the efforts of the Honorable J. Royal, Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest, and the Honorable Judge Rouleau, all our represent-

atives, not one of whom is a Catholic, demand, with two exceptions, the abolition of our language and the amendment of our school laws in order to impose upon us the so-called secular schools which are nothing else but anti-Catholic schools, even admitting that they are not Godless schools. Imagine what will be the consequence of all this, in a new country, in a savage country. These petitions were addressed to His Excellency the Governor General in the name of the people of the Northwest. They are certainly not ignorant how we are opposed to these doings, but we count for nothing in the eyes of these gentlemen.

This studied contempt of the French Catholic population has already had very sad consequences. Although the Half breeds gained nothing by their uprising, they are not on that account more insensible to contempt. Nothing would at this moment be easier than to fire the powder. Let one of those so-called loyalists, so ready to question our loyalty and patriotism, presume another rebellion would advantage him, and he will find all the less difficulty in inciting our population to it because our Catholics have no longer the same reliance in their clergy. They have been told so often that we are paid by the Dominion Government to work for it against them, that they now believe this. Certainly, we have supported it, as we always sustain constituted authority; but we are bound to acknowledge that we have been very badly requited, and those who have found fault with us on this account are partly justified. Nevertheless, the French Catholic party, which is now in the background, has rights of which it cannot be deprived without injustice, it even has a right to the gratitude of the powerful party which is inclined to oppress it. Are not these French Canadians and Half breeds the men who made possible the settlement of the Northwest, who rendered more easy the intercourse between the white man and the Indian, and who are to this day the connecting link between them? But it seems that gratitude, even the remembrance of an obligation, is not a quality to be met with in the powerful; and that we, the minority, must submit to being of no consequence socially, and should only be too glad if we are allowed to live as conquered outcasts. Although possessing a certain amount of humility, which I have tried to practice, I can hardly resign myself to existence on such terms. I am often told that a French Catholic immigration into the Northwest should be organized. This is very true; but what can I do towards this immigration? One can do nothing without money, and I have none—our population is poor. If, with this object in view, I appeal to your charity, you will doubtless repeat what several persons in your dioceses have very properly said to me: The Province of Quebec must not be depopulated in order to people the boundless Northwest. Very true, my Lords, but without impoverishing yourselves, bestow upon us at least the crumbs which fall from your tables. How many thousands of your flock leave each year for the United States, where they too often lose both spiritual and bodily health, and are moreover lost, not only to your Province, but to the Dominion, unless we are to imagine that they prepare the way for a union between Canada and the United States. Both you and I, my Lords, have other views and other hopes.

If even one-fourth of those who emigrated from your Province during the past ten years had come to us, we would still constitute the majority, or would at all events be a powerful minority which would have to be taken into account and against which none would think of enacting extraordinary laws. To people this territory, to people our land, as the aborigines call it—and the Half breeds and French Canadians have some right to use that expression; French Canadians discovered this vast country; French Canadians and Half breeds opened it up to religion and colonization—to settle our lands there are sent men from every nation, men without faith and without religion; Mennonites are brought from a great distance, even Mormons are admitted and are seemingly held up as examples to the Blackfeet; yet each year a multitude of Canadians are allowed to depart—honest and hard working but too poor to come this far to settle. Do you not think, my Lords, that this is a great evil? Can no remedy be found? Since our Government appears to take no heed, I think that, with the assistance of your patriotic and devoted clergy, of your pious, intelligent and influential laymen, of generous charity of every one, you could enable those brave Canadians to settle comfortably in the Northwest. You would obtain from the Dominion Government and from the various railway companies the means of preserving to Canada these good and upright citizens; and the Province of Quebec would be none the poorer, but would, on the contrary, acquire strength by extending its influence, and would at the same time protect the poor Canadians who are threatened with the fate of outcasts on their own lands.

I therefore beseech you, my Lords, as well

in my own name as in that of my missionaries, in the name of the French Catholic party, in the name above all of the interests of the Church in the Northwest, to see what you can do, and I appeal to you, in the name of God, to take action.

Pardon my pressing entreaty, and believe me, my Lords, your most devoted and grateful servant and brother.

T. B. HENDERSON,

TAILOR AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

Orders in both branches executed in first-class style. Charges moderate. Shop and gallery, first building north of post office.

EDMONTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

COME ONE! COME ALL! to the Edmonton Meat Market, the undersigned begs to inform the general public that the business of the Edmonton Meat Market will in future be carried on by himself and also thank them for their patronage in the past and solicit a fair share in the future. Every satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the delivery both in town and country. Highest prices paid for beef. Country produce taken in exchange.

R. McKERNAN,

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY AT

EDMONTON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

DRESS GOODS, ETC.

Space prevents enlarging on this head, but nothing in the Northwest can surpass my line of Dress Goods and Trimmings which in addition to being the best, are the cheapest in town. Also in Silks, Satins, Velvets and Plushes the selection is large. Ladies' and Girls' Ulsters, Walking Jackets, Fur Capes and Caps, Jerseys, Mantle Cloths, etc., etc. Also in Ladies' and Girls' Underwear the stock is very complete, comprising Silk, Shetland Wool, Cashmere and Cotton Drawers and Vests, Corsets (best made) and Corset Covers, also Knitted and Quilted Skirts in great variety. In Wool Goods generally the stock is enormous and prices away down, comprising Wool Hoods, Clouds, Fascinators, Shawls etc. Also in Ladies' Fancy Goods will be found all the latest styles of Edgings, Embroideries, Laces, Frillings, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Warm Lined Kid Gloves and mitts. Berlin, Fingering, Ice and Crewel Wools, Embroidery Silks, Silk Arrasene, Java Canvas, Tinsel Thread, Macrami Cord, Banner Ornaments etc., etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

In Men's Ready Made Clothing, Fur and Cloth Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Leather Jackets, Cardigans, Overalls etc., my stock is very large and prices all that could be desired. White Dress Shirts, Woollen Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts of all kinds. Also Silk, Lambs Wool, and Cashmere Underwear etc. And a fine assortment of Boy's Suits.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

Parties Furnishing will do well to view the fine assortment of these goods now displayed consisting of Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, Table Covers, Oil Cloths, Piano Covers, Curtains (all kinds), Window Blinds, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Quilts, Fringes, Towels, Sheetings, Napkins, Toilet Requisites, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Glass and China Ware, Brackets, Handsome Mirrors, Pictures, Ornaments, Picture Framing, Etc.

Choice Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes, Wholesale and Retail.

To all desirous of inspecting and pricing the goods, a cordial welcome will be given, and I am confident that my values will satisfy the keenest buyer.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF ENGLISH GOODS.

STRONG BAKERS' AND XXXX FLOUR.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

ROOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

AT BROWN & GURRY

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

NORRIS & CAREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES

WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK OF GROCERIES EVER BROUGHT INTO THE NORTHWEST.

NO SPECIAL CUT ON ANY ONE ARTICLE BUT REDUCED PRICES

ALL ROUND.

ALL ORDERS THROUGH TOWN PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR FURS.

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ST. ALBERT ROAD.

